Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1346.] SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1796. [VOLUME X.

To the Public.

IT has been the wish of almost every class of citizens in America, that a Gazette might be published in the Metropolis, *once a week* which would *exclude advertisements altogether*. A large sheet, on this plan would contain all the intelligence, foreign and domestic;—it would come to the subscribers at a small expence, compared with that of the Daily papers,* a great proportion of which is necessarily filled with advertisements;—it would be easily preserved and bound in a volume at the end of each year, or be conveniently transmitted to correspondents in any part of the world.

The first number of a paper on this plan to be entitled

THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTE,

will be published in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 5th day of January, 1797. It will be printed with an elegant type, on paper equal in size and quality to that on which the Philadelphia Gazette is printed; and it will contain every article of foreign and domestic news, including the arrival of vessels—price of stock &c. and a correct account of the proceedings of Congress, with an authentic copy of the laws of the United States, from the begining of the present session of the Federal Legislature.

The price of the Universal Gazette, exclusive of postage, will be four dollars per annum, to be paid in advance, in Philadelphia, yearly; unless instructions shall be given by the subscribers to their correspondents in the city, who will engage to pay the subscription money as it becomes due

Orders for this paper, post paid, are to be addressed to Andrew Brown, at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 29, Chesnut-street, who will be answerable for all money advanced on account of the Universal Gazette.

* *A Daily Paper, by post, sent any distance within one hundred miles, costs the subscribers twelve dollars, and twelve cents, per annum; any distance beyond one hundred miles, it costs thirteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, per annum, including postage.*

The Universal Gazette, by excluding advertisements will contain all the intelligence of the week, and cost the subscribers by post, any distance within one hundred miles, only four dollars and fifty-two cents, per annum;—any distance beyond one hundred miles, it will cost only four dollars and seventy-eight cents per annum, including postage.

Dec. 29. *3t

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

FOR SALE,

The fast-sailing schooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the best of white oak: she is a faithful built vessel, handsomely finished off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to sea without any expence on her hull, sails or rigging: she stows six hundred barrels; has a handsome cabin and steerage, and a half deck which will stow from seventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-streets,

Or to the Captain on board said schooner at Messrs. Willis and Yardsley's wharf, adjoining Chesnut-street wharf; where there is for sale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the best of American Mess Beef, and some very excellent Boston manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.

A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.

3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&stf

NOTICE.

Those Gentlemen who hold any of the undermentioned Notes or Draughts (*whether due or not*) are requested to meet at the City-Tavern on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 6 o'clock in the evening; at which time an arrangement will be proposed which it is expected will be satisfactory to the holders.

Edward Fox's notes in favor of James Greenleaf.
James Greenleaf's notes in favor of Edward Fox.
James Greenleaf's draughts on Edward Fox.
Abraham Dubois's note to Edward Fox.
Edward Fox's note to Abraham Dubois.
James Greenleaf's draughts on Abraham Dubois.

At the request of a major part of the Gentlemen interested.

EDWARD FOX.

Decemher 29. dtw

A PRINT.

MR. SAVAGE begs leave to inform the subscribers to the Portrait of DAVID RITTENHOUSE, L. L. D. F. R. S. President of the merican Philosophical Society, that it is ready for delivery,

Subscribers may have their prints put into elegant gilt and burnished frames, finished every way in a much better manner than those things are generally done, at nine dollars each, print included.

Third door west of Tenth-street, in Chesnut-street.

December 29. 3

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, such as are used at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,

No. 401, North Front-street.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of stability.

Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

A CARD.

If Monsieur G H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

North-American Land Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election will be held at the company's office, on Saturday the 31st December, agreeably to the articles of association, for a board of managers, to consist of five Directors and a Secretary.

§3t.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and striped Spanish Swansdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns

Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

November 5. dtf

Insurance Company of North-America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are desired to take notice that the second Tuesday in January, (being the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

The election will be held at their office, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The subject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be submitted to their consideration at this meeting.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Dec. 12. tth10J

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin., Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a statement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d t 9th Jan.

Imported from London & Liverpool,

EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogsheads.

Also on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for sale by the package only by

Thomas & John Ketland.

Walnut-street Wharf.

Nov. 15. eotf

A few hogsheads of choice N. E. Rum,

and a quantity of LARD, for sale; Enquire at No. 71, North Water-street.

December 24 dtw

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and Lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Grass, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. dtf.

Just Landing,

At South street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

Old London particular Madeira Wine,

Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates, and for sale by ROBERT ANDREWS,

No. 86, South Wharves.

November 29. eodtf.

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th. tts

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary.

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&s.

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef,

Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for sale by

Ezekiel Hall,

No. 42, North Water-street.

December 14th, 1796.

Just Arrived,

Per schooner Daphne, Captain Morse, from Aux-Cayes,

A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.

Also, per brig Betsey, Captain White, from the Isle of France,

72 Hogsheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 canisters, of Batavia Sugar
45 Hogsheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo——For Sale by

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, South Front-street

December 21 §

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Bank of Pennsylvania.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, at the Bank, December 29th, 1796,

It was unanimously resolved, That, from the information this day given by the Board of Directors, and the Documents exhibited, the Stockholders do fully approve the conduct of the Directors; and that the thanks of this meeting be returned to the said Directors for their activity, zeal, and successful exertions in the discharge of their duties in relation to the abuses lately practised upon this Institution.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution be published in the Newspapers of this city

EDWARD SHIPPEN, Chairman.

BENJAMIN CHEW, Jr. Secretary.

Dec. 30. §3t

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

A Gold Watch was Found

A few days ago, in the lower part of Second-street. The owner, on calling at No. 127 in said street, and proving it to be his or hers by a description in writing, may receive it on paying for this advertisement.

December 29 3

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. dam

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1. §tf

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stable, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. tusf

New Theatre.

On MONDAY EVENING, January 2,
Will be presented,
An *HISTORICAL TRAGEDY*, (Written by Shakespeare) called

RICHARD III.

Henry IV,	Mr. *Warren*
Prince Edward,	Miss *L'Estrange*
Duke of York,	Master *L'Estrange*
Duke of Gloster,	Mr. *Cooper*
Duke of Buckingham	Mr. *Wignell*
Earl of Richmond,	Mr. *Moreton*
Duke of Norfolk,	Mr. *Francis*
Ratcliffe,	Mr. *Morris*
Catesby,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Tressel,	Mr. *Fox*
Earl of Oxford,	Mr. *Bliffett*
Lieut. of the Tower,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Lord Stanley,	Mr. *L'Estrange*
Lord Mayor,	Mr. *Warrell*
Tyrrel,	Mr. *Morgan*
Queen Elizabeth,	Mrs. *Morris*
Lady Ann,	Mrs. *Francis*
Duchess of York,	Mrs. *L'Estrange*

End of the Tragedy,
A Scotch Pantomimical Ballet, (composed by Mr. Byrn) called,

The New-Year's Gift;

Or, Highland Frolicks.

Sandy,	Mr. *Byrn*
Jamie,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Young Pedlar,	Master *Bates*
Father Gibby,	Mr. *Bliffett*
Mother Gibby,	Mr. *Francis*
Poggie,	Miss *Milbourne*
Annie,	Mrs. *Byrn*

Highland Lads and Lasses—messrs. Doctor, J. Darley, Mitchell, T. Warrell, Macdonald, Morgan, M. Poignand, M. Lavancy—Mrs. Harvey, mrs. Mechtler, mrs. Doctor, miss Oldfield, miss Anderson, mlle. Sophie, and miss L'Estrange.

To which will be added a FARCE called

Animal Magnetism.

Marquis De Lancey,	Mr. *Moreton*
La Fleur,	Mr. *Harwood*
Doctor,	Mr. *Francis*
Picard,	Mr. *M'Donald*
Francois,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun
Jeffery,	Mr. *Bliffett*
Constance,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Lisette,	Mrs. *Francis*

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL

Respectfully informs the Public, that
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 31, at 7 o'clock, (by particular desire, and for the last time) will be repeated
An EXPLANATORY ADDRESS.
After which will be recited an Allegorical Poem, in three parts, called
The CAVE OF NATURE;
Or, A Picture of the Virtues, Vices, and Passions, of the Human Mind.

The next Reading will be on Tuesday the 3d of January, 1797.—The course will be continued regularly every Tuesday and Thursday evening.

No *repetition* (if any should hereafter take place) will be given on the evening of either of the above days. Subscribers' tickets (not transferrable) admit to all repetitions.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulson, jun. at the Library, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are respectfully requested to send their names and receive their tickets.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, Jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the second

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on TUESDAY NEXT, the 3d of January at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

Act I.

Grand Sinfonio,	Haydn.
Holy Lord, Mrs. Grattan,	Handel.
Concerto Violin, Mr. Gillingham	
Trio and Chorus, Siege of Belgrade,	Storace.

Act II.

Concerto in Bb. Mrs. Grattan,	Dussek.
Ah non sai, Mrs. Grattan,	Sarti.
Quartett,	Pleyel.
Grand Chorus Pirate,	Storace

† The Concert to begin at half past six; and at half past eight, the music will attend for the Ball.

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the subscription-book is at her house No 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands.—A subscription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferrable—Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the subscribers to send for their tickets any day after Thursday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-street.

☞ Single tickets to be had the day of the Concert only, at the Bar of Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

December 30.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 27.
[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Craik said, he was eqaally surprised and astonished with his colleague at the decision which had just taken place. It was conceived by gentlemen who opposed this report, that it contained some secret poison—some dangerous principles which did not appear upon the face of it: they referred to the speech of the President and to the memorial of the commissipners, and charged the report with intending to carry into effect the most extensive plan there contemplated. For his own part, Mr. C. said, he was free to confess, he should have been ready to have shewn the wisdom and policy of establishing a national university. It had been said that the President had taken the opportunity of recommending this measure, as it was the last time he would have to address them—This recommendation, Mr. C. said, was another proof, in his opinion, of the wisdom of that man. But, added he, neither the speech of the President, nor the memorial of the commissioners after the report. He thought the commissioners seemed to have anticipated the objections which would be made to a national university. They had had the same ideas which he entertained of the eligibility of such an institution; but, foreseeing that the plan would be objected to, they relinquished that idea, and request only an incorporation for the purpose of receiving donations. They did not, he said, call upon this house to put their hand in the public treasury on their account. He thought the commissioners were entitled to some credit for this foresight. They called merely for an act, which no other power could grant them (as had been shewn by his colleague Mr. Sprigg) to enable them to receive what might be given to them for this institution—to refuse which was an act of the highest injustice, since it was a request which they would have had no difficulty in obtaining from the state government, before the cession of the territory of the United States. Truly lamentable, he said, would be the situation of the people of that district, if they were to be thus treated.

Nothing could be more extraordinary, Mr. C. said, than the doctrine asserted by gentlemen who opposed this measure, viz. that if the house entered at all into the business, they would be obliged to go through with it. As well might it be said, when Congress removes to that district, if they are applied to for a law to build a bridge, or make a road, they will bind themselves to go thro' with the expence. The two cases, he said, were perfectly similar: and if the people who were settled there could not receive the privileges to which other citizens were entitled they might be looked upon as outcasts of society.

The objections of gentlemen, Mr. C. said, did not go so much against the expediency of the measure, and the conveniency of the people who ask for the institution, as against the danger of legislating at all in this business. He would again say, he was surprised to hear the opposition come from the quarter whence it did come; for he would say, there was a great want of public seminaries in that country. Was there any man, he asked, who took a view on the south side of the Potomac, and considered the probable increase of population which was likely to take place there, who would not say that such an institution was a desirable object? Or that would say that the period of that population ought to be waited for before such an institution was set about? It was his opinion that such objects should grow up with the growth of a settlement, and strengthen with its strength. Tho' such a seminary could not be established now as might be established fifty years hence, should they refuse the power to persons to receive donations for the erection of such an one as they could find resources to complete? If there were strong claims for this interposition, they had nothing to do with the funds which were to carry the scheme into effect. It was well known there was a fund in the hands of the President of the United States, which he wished to have employed in something of this kind, and he wondered gentlemen from that quarter should be opposed to its having an opportunity of being employed in this district.

If gentlemen did not wish the growth and improvement of the district which they have taken under their direction, and would say so, he should not be at a loss to account for their conduct. If they were determined to shew the people of this district, that they were denied common justice, every man would avoid this spot, as enjoying fewer privileges than any other.

He hoped, therefore, that when it was seen that the report did not contain more than appeared on the face of it, nor than would be granted to any other part of the union, that the opposition which had been raised against it would be withdrawn. He hoped the subject would be permitted, therefore, to lie over for further consideration.

It was moved that the business should lie over until the second Monday in January.

Mr. Sprigg wished the report to be re-committed.

Mr. Coit was against a postponement—The subject, he said, had undergone considerable discussion, and he doubted not the house was as ripe for a decision then as they would be hereafter. To postpone was to protract the dispatch of business, and consumed double and treble the time that would otherwise be occupied on any subject.

Mr. Harper hoped the postponement would take place, because it would give gentlemen an opportunity of putting the business into such a form as to be more acceptable to the house. Since the principal objection made to the report was founded on an apprehension that the house would be implicated in future expense by agreeing to it, if some method of introducing the subject could be hit upon, which could obviate that objection, it was desirable it should be done. He therefore wished gentlemen to have time to do this.

Mr Nicholas thought it unnecessary to postpone the business. The objection in his mind did not arise from any implied promise, but from the instant that house gave the authority asked for, he believed they should be considered as having given a sanction to the proceeding; and then consistency of conduct, dignity of government, and other considerations, would oblige them to support the institution. Any determination now made to the contrary, he said, would avail nothing. If the business was entered upon at all, it would end in a national university.

Mr. Nicholas denied that he had any intention of disregarding the wishes of the people of that district. If an opinion of that sort went forth, the gentleman (Mr. Craik) must attribute it to himself. When he was up yesterday, he had said, that when the people of that district wanted a public seminary, he would be ready to afford them every assistance. But, said he, your officers, and they alone, are the projectors of this business. Men who went there to execute public business. Was refusing their request, then, refusing the request of the people of that district? He thought not. He thought it had been well, therefore, if these expressions had been spared. He never either made or felt them.

Mr. Nicholas asked with what view donations would be given to this institution?—Would it be for a seminary of learning for a district of country ten miles square? He believed not; but that every donation made to this institution, would be made to it as a national university. If gentlemen viewed it in any other light, they were deceiving the public. He hoped, therefore, they should negative the present question, and disagree to the report of the select committee.

Mr. Brent said, he was at a loss to know how gentlemen could raise the objections which they had made to the report in question. He was sure they could not arise from the report itself. This did not recognise the university as a national university. The matter appeared to him to be simply this, that several individuals in the federal city, who were greatly interested in its prosperity, were of opinion, than an institution of this kind would not only advance the interests of the city, but be a mean of disseminating learning; they had therefore prayed an incorporation for the purpose. Why his colleague should call this a national university, and that by a mere act of incorporation, they should pledge themselves to support it, was to him astonishing and incomprehensible. If any particular body of men should apply for an act of incorporation, by granting it, should they pledge themselves to carry their scheme into effect? The thing was too unreasonable to be supposed.

Mr. B. said, if he was of opinion that the incorporating persons to receive donations for this university would oblige them to foster this establishment, he should be one of the first to object to it. He should object to it on constitutional principles; because, whatever had been the practice of that house, he was of opinion, that imposing a revenue for such a purpose, would be unconstitutional, and arrogating a right which they did not possess.

Under the aspect which the subject before them bore, he trusted all objections to it would be withdrawn. A free government, he said, had its foundations in wisdom, and the legislature of such a government ought to encourage every institution which tended to inform and enlighten the people—a contrary procedure were to stifle knowledge, and introduce barbarism.

The speaker reminded the house. that the question of postponement was before them.

Mr. Swanwick was against a postponement, because he thought the question could as well be decided then as at a future day. As the application now stood, he was ready to give it his negative, because he did not think it was proper to allow any charter to the commissioners. He should therefore vote against the report. He should have wished to have made some further observations on the subject; but in this stage of the business, he was doubtful whether they would be in order, and therefore he should withhold them.

Mr. Giles was in favour of a postpooement, not that he wanted time to consider the subject—He was ready to vote against it, but because the advocates of the measure wished it. He himself was opposed to all kinds of corporations; but he did think the present subject had not been fully discussed, & wished more time to be allowed for gentlemen to bring forward the question in any other way which they might think would be more acceptable to the house.

Mr. Venable said he was opposed to a postponement. it had been repeatedly said that there was nothing alarming or under cover in this report.—For his part, he believed it to be connected with a National University, and that it was introduced in this shape because it was apprehended it would not pass if brought into the House without disguise.

Mr. V. wished the business not to be postponed, because the Maryland legislature was then sitting, and the commissioners might apply to it and get their business done; for whatever might have been said to the contrary, he believed they could as well incorporate them, as foreigners to hold lands, a navigation company, Columbian bank company, &c. and if they could do this, he believed it would not be said, that when the federal government took possession of that district that corporation would not be valid. If a local seminary was only intended, he thought this the best way of proceeding.

Mr. Craik believed the period for which the act was passed which had been mentioned, would expire before the year 1800.

Mr. Murray said, it would be no indulgence to the friends of the present measure to dispose of the business then, that they might apply to the Maryland Legislature; because he believed that Legislature was now risen. He hoped the House would therefore agree to a postponement.

The question for a postponement was put and carried 37 to 36.

Mr. W. Smith moved to call up the resolution he yesterday laid on the table respecting an allowance to the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah; when, on the sense of the house being taken whether it should be taken into consideration or not, there appeared only 16 votes in favour of it.

Mr. W. Smith gave notice he should to morrow again move to have it taken into consideration.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for relief of John Sears, which was agreed to without amendment, taken up in the house, read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. D. Foster moved that the report of the Committee of claims on the petition of Willam Parsons be committed to a Committee of the woole. Agreed and made the order for to morrow. Adjourned.

Wednesday, December 28.

Mr. W. Smith wished the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution, which he had the other day laid upon the table, proposing to afford some relief to the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah. For his part, he said, he could see no reasonable objection which could be made to so benevolent a proposition. A gentleman in the house had got a plan of the ruins of the city, it was indeed a most distressful scene. There had never occurred so calamitous an event of the kind in the United States, or which had so strong a claim upon the general government for relief. He said they had granted assistance to the sufferers by fire at St. Domingo; and surely if it were justifiable to grant relief to foreigners in distress, it was at least equally so when the objects were our own citizens. If gentlemen had objections to the measure he wished they would state them. The sum with which he should think of filling up the blank, would not be such as to materially affect our finances.

Mr. Milledge said, if the unfortunate had any claim upon government for relief, none could have greater than the citizens of Savannah. Few houses, he said, were remaining of that city, and those few were the least valuable. Not a public building; not a place of public worship, or of public justice; all was a wide waste of ruin and desolation, such as scarcely could be conceived, and such as it were impossible to describe. He hoped some relief would be afforded to distress so unexampled.

Mr. Cooper said, it was a very unpleasant thing to come forward to oppose a measure of this sort; but when they looked into different parts of the union and saw the losses which had been sustained at New-York, Charleston, &c. it would appear only reasonable, that if relief was afforded in one case, it ought to be extended to another; and if this resolution were agreed to, he should certainly move to have some relief afforded to New-York. He hoped, however, the business would not be proceeded with. If the principle were a good one, it would bear going through with; but it would be seen, this would, on the contrary, prove a dangerous one. What they did to day, he said, would require repeating to morrow. If they were to make good losses by fire, there would be no occasion for Insurance Companies, nor any inducement to build with brick in preference to wood. He felt as much as others for the distresses of the people of Savannah, but was of opinion it was not a proper business for the interference of that house.

Mr. W. Smith thought with the gentleman from New-York, that they ought to attend to the principles upon which they acted, and not do a thing to-day which they ought not do to-morrow. He trusted the house would not be often called upon to relieve a calamity like the present; nor need they be alarmed at the gentleman's intention of bringing forward New-York for relief. Charleston, he said, had experienced great distress by fire, yet he had not moved that house for any relief. The question was, whether this was not a peculiar case of distress; and if so, whether they had not the power of affording relief? And as to this being brought forward as a precedent, it was improbable, as he hoped they should not again soon hear of four-fifths of a whole city being burnt to ashes; but if such an instance should occur, he should vote for affording the sufferers relief. He thought the objections did not apply.

On the question being taken whether the house would then resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, there appeared 38 for it, and 39 against it.

A motion was then made to discharge the committee of the whole from any farther consideration of the subject.

Mr. W. Lyman hoped the business would not be disposed of without going into a committee of the whole. He thought more respect was due to the feelings of the sufferers than to dispose of the subject without discussion. He hoped the committee would not, therefore, be discharged.

Mr. Hartley trusted the committee would not be discharged. He believed the destruction of Lisbon by an earthquake did not occasion greater mischiefs than the late fire had done at Charleston. The legislature of Pennsylvania, which had no greater power than the general government to afford relief to these sufferers, had given 15,000 dollars. Indeed he thought it more the province of the general government than of state governments, to afford relief in such cases. He referred to what had been given to the sufferers at St. Domingo, and to the parliament of England having given l. 100000 to the people of Lisbon, after the earthquake there, though connected with them only commercially.

Mr. Kitchell was in favor of the committee of the whole being discharged, because, if the subject lay over, the legislatures would be at a loss to know whether any thing would be done by the general government, and would keep back their donations. If it came within their power to relieve them, he should wish to do it, but not otherwise. At any rate, he thought it had better be determined at present whether any thing would be done in their behalf or not.

Mr. Sprigg, jun. hoped the committee would not be discharged, but that they would go into the business at an early day. He said he had not made up his mind how far they had a power to afford relief in a case like the present. There was an instance, he said, in the relief afforded the daughters of the count de Grasse, as well as that given to the sufferers at St. Domingo. He wished for further time to make enquiry on the subject. If there were not insuperable objections to the measure, he hoped relief would be afforded.

[To be continued.]

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

The Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, near the Bank of the United States, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By the Board of Managers.
WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.
Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1796. §3eStlD

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	Adams.	Pinckney.	Jefferson.	Burr.	S. Adams.	P. Henry.	Jay.	Clinton.	Washington.	Johnston.	O. Ellsworth.
New-Hampshire,	6										6
Massachusetts,	16	13								2	1
Rhode-Island,	4										4
Connecticut,	9	4					5				
Vermont,	4	4									
New-York,	12	12									
New-Jersey,	7	7									
Pennsylvania,	1	2	14	13							
Delaware,	3	3									
Maryland,	7	4	4	3		2					
Virginia,	1	1	20	1	15			3	1		
Kentucky,											
Tennessee,											
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6					1		
South-Carolina,		8	8								
Georgia,			4					4			
Total,	71	59	61	23	15	2	5	7	2	2	11

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

FIRE.

About 8 o'clock last evening, an alarming fire broke out in the roof of a house in the College-yard, the property of the University of Pennsylvania, and occupied by the Rev. Dr. Andrews. The fire having got to a great height before the citizens assembled, the utmost exertions could not arrest its progress 'till it had destroyed the whole upper part of the house, as well as the one adjoining.

Various ideas have gone forth respecting the origin of this fire. It appears, however, from a consideration of all the circumstances, that it could not have been kindled with design.

In a late paper we inserted some observations of a European, strenuously recommending the use of Hoses, to be screwed on the Engine, in lieu of the pipe, and of sufficient length to extend to any quarter of the house: It clearly appeared that by the help of one or two of these, in the commencement of the fire, its progress might have been speedily arrested.

*** Dr. ROGERS begs leave in this public manner to return his warmest thanks to his friends and fellow-citizens, for their exertions in the securing of his property, during the alarming fire of last evening.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Dec. 28.

"Repeated attempts have been made by individuals to burn this town. Almost daily alarms.—Great numbers are detected and confined for trial. This morning, a brick dwelling house was set on fire, and principally consumed, by a negro woman, who endeavoured revenge on her master for severe treatment. She is also confined. The house being near the water, the fire was got under, so as not to communicate with any other."

To the INHABITANTS *of the City of* PHILADELPHIA.

The great inquietudes, terrors and apprehensions, excited in the minds of sober and considerate citizens, by the very absurd and disgraceful practice, which for many years past has prevailed in and near this City, of firing guns on or near new year's day, induced the Legislature of Pennsylvania to express their disapprobation thereof by a law passed in the year 1774, wherein it is declared to be "a disorderly practice, which is "frequently attended with much mischief, and greatly disturbs public peace," and in order to suppress the same, certain fines and punishments are inflicted on persons who thereafter should be convicted of having offended against the said law. Notwithstanding which, persons have been found in this City, in every year since the passing of the said Act, who, in contempt of law and good order, have repeated the unwarrantable practice aforesaid, and have thereby terrified and disturbed the peace and tranquility of good citizens, and endangered their lives and property.

In order therefore to restrain unprincipled and inconsiderate persons from the commission of similar outrages at the close of the present and beginning of the next year, the Constables of the City are hereby required and enjoined to use the utmost vigilence and diligence during the last night of the present year to apprehend and confine in the common prison, all persons whom they shall find in the streets attempting to disturb the peace of the City; and the citizens who shall then patrole the City for the protection thereof, are requested to assist the Constables in preserving the tranquility of the City, and bringing offenders to punishment.—

It is deemed necessary, for the effectual suppression of the practice aforesaid, to carry the said law rigorously into execution, and therefore it is wished and hoped, that none of the youths or other inhabitants of this City, will expose themselves to the disgrace of being considered and treated as disorderly persons, and disturbers of the public peace.

HILARY BAKER, *Mayor.*

Philadelphia, 30th. Dec, 1796.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Democratic *virtue* is at an uncommon low point of dejection and discouragement. It has been the delusion of several, (one or two Jacobins born, and at least two new converts) that the Vice-Presidency was within the grasp of each of the four pretenders. Each took his chance, and acted so as to make the most of it. But, alas! what signifies duplicity? what avails a coronet? To be the tool of Jacobins, on this very prospect, is nothing. The claims of a law chief, and once federalist, are nothing: since we see, that if a man sticks to his party like a BURR, even Virginia will sooner vote for OLD SCRATCH, than for him.

The *scratching* governor of Massachusetts has become remarkable by the name, as well as the deed.

THE PLUNDERED STATUES, PAINTINGS, AND MANUSCRIPTS.

Carry these precious curiosities, says the Aurora, from Italy to France,—where they may do some good: that is to say, take them by force from the country where they are almost worshipped, because they augment its wealth, and illustrate its own glory and that of the arts; and carry them into the country which war and anarchy have made a chaos—where property, principles, men and government, are all revolutionary and changeful as the winds. In spite of all the affected veneration for the arts, France has shed more of the blood of the literati, and of clergymen, than the pagan persecutions of the christian religion, and destroyed not much less of the precious remains of the arts and sciences, than the old Goths and Vandals

What a hardship our Jacobins submit to? To defend French principles after their authors have given them up, is a tough business. The *cause* of liberty, the *rights of man*, the *happiness* of the people, are *words*, and very clever words, to collect a mob. None are better to stop that cursed thinking on facts that have stopped every Jacobin mouth in France. But fashions will do for us after they are worn out in Paris. The Boston Chronicle is at this of time day the fittest tool of foreign influence, because it is the dullest. Ignorant of principles, and heedless of experience, the thick headed paragraphists of the Chronicle go on to extol the happiness and liberty of France. The very words sound ironically. Let us repeat them—The *happiness and liberty* of France! The *knowing ones* of the club, already laugh at these droll words.—To oppose Chronicle lies, take French evidence—"The laws without execution: The constituted authorities impotent and disgraced: Crimes unpunished: Property of every kind attacked: Personal safety violated: The morals of the people corrupted: No constitution, no government, no justice."—[*Brissot's appeal to his constituents*]

This is the *liberty*, the *happiness*, the Chronicle extols. The readers of that venal Gazette know, it is hoped, what it leads to in America. Folly has had its day; and Mr. Adet's appeal to the people, has cured many who refused all other medicine.

SERIOUS TRUTH!

Without good morals, it is allowed, there can be no free republic. The democrats have *talked* as loudly as others on morals, but they have *done* more than all other men to corrupt them.—Their admiration of French examples, has been a contagion. They extolled anarchy, and they vindicated ferocity; and for a time, it seemed as if the measures in Paris were approved well enough to be imitated. How much sentiments so false and so truly horrid, as have had their day of popularity in our country, have changed the milk of charity and human kindness, that we used to have in America, into vinegar and aqua fortis, cannot be certainly known. Confusion if the democrats could bring it about as they wish, would shew how much more of the blood of fathers and brothers a *second* American revolution would shed, in consequence of our being taught and accustomed to think so much more lightly of shedding it, than we did during the first. God of his mercy forbid that the matter should be tested by experience!

Another very great cause of the general corruption in the United States is this—Lately, vice and villainy have found a way to hold up their heads, not only without shame or fear, but with audacity. Clubs receive *disgraced* men, bankrupts, swindlers, over-drawers at the banks, renegadoes from Britain and Ireland. Party combinations protect men who are shunned and abhorred by their brethren of the same class or profession. Is there no instance of a merchant despised by all other merchants, trusted by none, driven from their company, who finds support from other quarters, and gets into power by club influence? The public is invited to attend to glaring and scandalous instances of distinction, power, and public trust conferred upon individuals, from whom all private trust has long ago been withdrawn: nay, more, who are thus advanced for the very reason that their beggarly circumstances, their profligacy of principles, and blasted characters, qualify them to serve the party. For a conspiracy against a free commonwealth, Cataline is fitter to be trusted than Cato. The party judges right, it is admitted.

But is not the power of public opinion counteracted and wholly perverted, when knaves thus mount above their astonished accusers? when they possess at least public marks of honour, and hurl their calumnies even against such virtue as Washington's? The democrats have certainly impaired morals, which is one step towards subverting order.

Warning from the AURORA.

Fauchet, in his intercepted letter, calls the democrats and the whisky insurgents the *patriotic* party. As Mr. Bache often applies the name to his clan, it is lucky that we know its true meaning.—The same *patriots* who rose in arms, and were quelled at the expence of a million and a half, he tells us, will have a place of shelter, if the French should obtain possession of the Spanish country beyond the Missisippi. *There*, he says, will be an *asylum* for the patriots. Another whisky insurrection may be hoped for the sooner, because Bradford & Co. will then have a place of refuge, a safe asylum. This, Mr. Bache assures us, will be a *great advantage* to the United States.

Some persons make the success of French principles an affair of *duty*, not of simple truth. Holy insurrection, and setting up the *governed* against the *governors*, has been called the *cause* of liberty, and those among us who denied, or even doubted, the good tendency of such *Whiskey* and *Shays* principles, were denounced, opposed and hunted at elections, or, when chosen to office, slandered and news-papered almost daily.

Will their Jacobin high mightinesses permit us to speak out, now that in their fallen state they cannot help it? Has French republicanism succeeded? Has not the experiment wholly failed? Has not American republicanism, as the President observed in his Speech, succeeded wonderfully! It has, and every farmer's, every mechanic's, and every merchant's experience, attests it. The causes of this marked and signal difference depends on circumstances which every man of sense should investigate calmly. Americans, he will say, may be and God grant they may ever be republicans.—The French are, if we may trust experience, unfitted for it. It is not our fault that they have failed, nor is it our misfortune. Great cities we have not, morals we have, our citizens live dispersed, they know something, and they possess something. The success of our government is therefore our peculiar and perhaps our single felicity. If these suggestions are true, is it any *crime* to offer them to the public consideration.

Bache having published at last the statement of the returns into the Collector's office, of the Port of Philadelphia, wherein it appears that FOUR American seamen, and no more, have been impressed by the British;—only a faint regard to character will now be requisite to prevent the continuation of those absurd assertions on this head, the falsehood of which has disgraced even the Aurora.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Hunter, Montague, from Bristol and Brest, has politely informed us, that when he left Brest, October 26, about 15 sail of the line lay in Brest waters, nearly ready for sea; that several vessels were repairing—and that there were about 26 armed vessels, besides a number of privateers which were fitting.

The Hunter was boarded three days out of Bristol by the French privateer ship Buonaparte of 16 guns, Capt. Raymond, who treated them politely except putting on board them 16 prisoners against the will of Capt. M. Having the prisoners on board Capt. M. steered for Brest, where he debarked them, and represented the facts to the admiral and the owners, who highly disapproved of the conduct of Capt. Raymond, who had no orders to distress the Americans. The Buonaparte had been out three days, and had taken three prizes, one of which was the Duke of Clarence West-India man, valued at 25,000l. sterling, the other two were destroyed.

ARRIVED.		Days.
St. Sandbery Packet, Harrison,	Port au-Prince	33
Ship Camilla, Williamson	St. Ubes	73
Venice, ——	ditto	—
Schooner Nymph, Johnson	St. Croix	52
Sloop Alemena, Folsome	Richmond	6

Snow Harmony, Williams, from this port, has arrived at St. Croix.

Schooner Favorite, Allen, arrived safe at Newport, 51 days from Surinam.

Brig George, Richards, from this port, arrived at Brest in 48 days.

Ship Planter, Capt. Montague, 70 days from Bristol, and 63 from Brest.

October 23, the ship Sally, of Boston, was sent into Brest by La Vengeur privateer, being bound from Limerick to Lisbon, and having on board about 45 tons of butter. Also was sent in, an English brig from Cork bound to Barbadoes, captured by a cutter.

October 27, the ship Diana, of South-Carolina, from Liverpool bound to Savannah, was carried by a privateer into Brest.

November 10, spoke the ship Washington, from Philadelphia to Hamburgh, all well.

November 12, spoke the ship Wilson, Capt. Allen, from Cork to Philadelphia, out 17 days, lat. 42, 50, long. 36.

November 20, spoke the ship Thomas Wilson, lat. 40, 23.

November 24, spoke a brig from Baltimore for Bremen, out 5 days, lat. 37, 23, long. 65, 0.

November 27, spoke the brig Mercury, from Philadelphia, bound to Hamburgh, out 3 days, lat. 37, 10, long. 65.

December 5, spoke the brig Grace, from Philadelphia bound to Amsterdam, out 4 days, longitude 63.

December 12, spoke the brig John, from Charleston, bound to New-York, out 22 days.

December 18, spoke the brig Two Friends, from St. Thomas, for New-York.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.

A number of citizen soldiers from Fell's Point, consisting of captain Weaver's artillery, captain Stewart's Hibernia brigade, capt. Keating's grenadiers and one or two companies of infantry, yesterday paraded before commodore Barney's door, to wish him the compliments of the season, and congratulate him on his arrival once more among his old friends and acquaintance.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house belonging to Mr. Maubry, near Pratt-street, between Hanover and Charles-street. From some threats of a negro girl belonging to the family, and from its breaking out in the garret, it is supposed she designedly set it on fire. It was an happy circumstance she did not execute her wicked design until daylight, as from its high and inaccessible situation, the flames must have spread far and wide before effectual means of prevention could have reached the place. By the exertions of the citizens the fire was soon got under, without much other damage to the house than the loss of an old roof. Uncommon regularity and alacrity were observed in forming and preserving lanes for the supply of water.

We are requested to say, that the citizens residing on that part of Howard's hill where the fire broke out, cannot omit acknowledging the grateful sense they entertain for the signal services of messieurs Daniel Fisher, John Lee, Samuel Lee, and others, whose manly and generous exertions, in and on the top of the house on fire, saved it in a great measure, with little other loss than the roof, which was thrown off; by which the flames were soon extinguished and prevented from spreading their ravages to the adjacent buildings, which are composed of wood and very combustible.

Since writing the above we learn that the negro girl, on examination, confessed she set her masters's house a fire; and has accordingly been committed to prison.

SUSSEX, (New-Jersey,) December 16.

We are informed that the following persons were put in nomination in this county, for representatives in Congress, and we are happy to observe they are all Federal—the election will be held in each township, on the second Tuesday in January next.

Mark Thompson, Jonathan Dayton, James Imlay, Thomas Sinnickson, James Schureman, Abraham Ogden, Joseph Bloomfield, William Crane, James Linn, Charles Stewart, John Blackwood, Thomas Lowrey.

INFORMATION,

IF ANN BURNS, who came to Philadelphia from Bristol, in the ship FOUR FRIENDS, captain Waddell, in May last, will apply to Jesse and Robert Waln, she will receive very agreeable and interesting information. dtf Dec. 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,

No. 313, High-street

December 31. w & s 1m

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office. No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday the 11th January next, at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, SECRETARY.

December 31. s. w. & w.

FOUND,

At the Dancing Assembly, last Thursday evening, 29th inst. a GOLD BRACELET.—The owner may have it by applying at this office

December 31 3

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Bank of the United States

Are hereby informed,

THAT, according to the Statute of Incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-Five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble a General Meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

and Fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected.

eftel.

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, *No.* 41, *South Second-street, Philadelphia,*

HAS FOR SALE,

A large and very general assortment of

STATIONARY.

Drawing and Writing PAPERS.	Best and second Swan Quills
Antiquarian	Black and red Ink Powder
Double Elephant	Ditto Liquid Ink
Atlas,	Penknives
Elephant	Desk knives
Imperial	Superfine red and black Sealing wax,
Super Royal	Best vermilion and coloured wafers
Royal	Large and small office wafers
Medium,	Red tape broad, middling & narrow
Demy	Elastic gum, in bottles or pieces
Thick Post folio	Pounce
Thin ditto	Ivory pounce boxes
Extra thin ditto	Cocoa and bone ditto
Thick Post Letter	Ivory paper-knives
Ditto plain	Black sand
Ditto gilt	Sand boxes, japanned
Ditto lined	Lignumvitæ and common Gunter's scales
Thin Post	Brass dividers
Ditto gilt	Leaden pressers
Mourning	Black lead pencils
Ditto plain, or lined	Sliding ditto
Bank Post	Japanned card racks
Small Post cap size	Writing parchment
Best English and American Foolscap, various qualities	Ditto vellum
Superfine Pot	Morocco writing desks
Second ditto	Spanish tambour ditto
Blossom and grey Blotting Paper	An elegant variety of ebony ink-standishes
Wrapping paper	Large, middling and small pewter ink-standishes
Letter files and laces	Large, middling and small counting-house ink-pots
Paper cases, various sizes	An elegant assortment of chrystal and wedgewood philosophical ink-pots
Bonnet pasteboards	Ink-glasses, various sizes
—	Leather & paper ink-pieces for the pocket
Merchants' Account Books, viz,	Small gilt visiting cards
Ledgers, single or double, ruled for l. s. d. or dolls. & cents, of Imperial or Super Royal, with or without cross lines	Blank message-cards, large and small, gilt and plain
Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Account current Books, Sales' Books, Letter Books, and Record Books, of Imperial, Super-royal, Royal, Medium, Demy or Foolscap, cross ruled or plain.	Boxes of marking-types for linen.
Receipt Books	—
Bank Books	Bills of lading, large & small
Memorandum Books	Bills of exchange
Bill of Lading Books	Elegant copperplate ditto
Bill Books, payable and receivable	Custom-house entries
Bank-Check Books, of various sizes and for different banks	Manifests
Cyphering and Copy Books	Seamen's articles
Common place Books	Blank bonds
—	Judgment bonds
Best Dutch Quills, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Judgment bills
December 17. 6S	Mortgages
	Arbitration bonds
	Apprentice's indentures
	Powers of attorney
	Bank checks, &c. &c. &c.

To be Rented,

A Large Vault and Cellar,

That will contain 200 pipes, situate in Walnut between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Also a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses.

N. B. Goods Stored by the month.

Enquire of Benjamin W. Morris.

November 30. mwfta

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt, That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the ſaid debt or ſtock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit. "Firſt, by dividends "to be made on the laſt days of March, June and Septem- "ber for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand "ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thou- "ſand eight hundred & eighteen incluſive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the laſt day of "December for the preſent year, and from the year one "thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year "one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen incluſive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the ori- "ginal capital; and by a dividend to be ma e on the laſt "day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hun- "dred and eighteen, of ſuch ſum, as will be then ade- "quate, according to the contract, for the final redemp- "tion of the ſaid ſtock."

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſh ment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above de- cribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form s eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, conſtitute and appoint my true and lawful At- of torney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the Commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the com- mencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attor- nies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawful- ly do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witneſs hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in preſence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of efore me perſonally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Han l and affix- ed Seal the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twen- tieth day of July 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treaſurer of the United States.

July 23. w & s 11f

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentle- men, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſ ter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to de- feat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.— This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſo- ever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or per- ſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Iſaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fiſher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clena- chan individually. It was no more than an execu- tion of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſ- pel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the pay- ment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of council as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the adverriſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſub- ſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Cle- nachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired to publiſh this alſo.

Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Caſhier.

Dec. 6. §19.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Po tomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Vis	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities re quired by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

Paterſon Lottery.

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of	1000 dollars each,	5000
2332	Prizes.		44,450
4018	Blanks.		
6350	Tickets at Seven Dollars each,		44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſh- ing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Pat- erſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets n this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tick- ets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of	5000	- - -		5000
1		1000	- - -		1000
1		500	- - -		500
5		200	- - -		1000
20		100	- - - -		2000
90		50	- - - -		4500
165		25	- - - -		4125
The five laſt drawn tickets, 1000 each,					5000

Being all the valuable prizes, beſides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is conſiderably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is great- ly increaſed, and it is worth the notice of thoſe who hold tickets in the old ſcheme, that they can ex- change their tickets for thoſe in the above, if they ap- ly ſoon, and at a moderate advance conſidering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all ſold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery ſoon finiſhed.

November 12. mws

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

					Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars -		20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do. - -		10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do. - - -		15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do. - -		8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do. - - -		20,000
39	do. of	500	do. - -		19,500
80	do. of	200	do. - - -		16,000
200	do. of	100	do. - - -		20,000
300	do. of	50	do. - -		15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.		500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos		15,000
9,400	do. o	15	do. : -		141,000
	10,054	Prizes			300,000
	10,046	Blanks			
	30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the draw- ing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſ tering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Horſes taken in,

For the Winter Seaſon,

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is pro- vided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Mon- day the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday e- vening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market- ſtreet.

Oct. 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273 South Second Street. September 13. t t f tf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Minoral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifiee in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

* * He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Bos- ton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal com- mercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to pre- ſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſh- ingly honored.

Philadelphia April 19 mwf

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be re- ceived at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next en- ſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may he required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts here- after mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit,; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Frank- lin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be fur- niſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the fol- lowing articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, De- troit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be un- derſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable cha- racters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſ- certaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut- ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or ex- changed for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 50th and 51ſt days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

* * A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be ſold on reaſonable terms. December 29. ttstf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-ſtreet,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the

Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for ſeven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling houſe is built of ſtone, two ſtories high, genteely finiſhed, and contains four handſome rooms on a floor, beſides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the moſt a- greeable proſpect of the Delaware, from the ſource of that river to the Capes. This proſpect is greatly embelliſhed by a full view of a vaſt body of meadow, through which the Chriſtiana and Brandywine creeks are ſeen winding in beau- tiful meanders. Near the houſe are a Kitchen, a ſpacious hone ſtable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage houſe, milk- houſe, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the conti- nent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, a- bounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very beſt kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bear- ing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young, apple orchard begining to bear, and ſeveral old trees that produce abundantly, beſides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm conſiſts of near ſixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for ſowing next ſpring. A re- ſidence of nearly 8 years has convinced the ſubſcriber that the ſituation is remarkably healthy. The great poſt road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within ſeventy yards of the houſe. In a word, the beauties and conveni- ence of this ſituation cannot be enumerated in an adverti- ſement, and when examined, will probably command the at- tention of any perſon who is deſirous of living at one of the moſt elegant country ſeats on the continent. The purchaſer may enter on the premiſes next ſpring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premiſes, or, in his abſence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, ſome Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaſer at the time of ſale.

Nov. 7 codtf

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1	caſh prize of		10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10	do.	1,000 - -	10,000
20	do.	500 - -	10,000
00	do.	100 - -	10,000
200	do.	50 - -	10,000
400	do.	25 - -	10,000
1,600	do.	20	20,000
15,000	do.	10	150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the pri- vate buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington— Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are ſold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the draw- ing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the a- mount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient num ber of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal ob- jects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. co

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